

Joint Legislative Task Force on Water Resource Mitigation

During the 2018 session, the Legislature passed ESSB 6091, creating a Joint Legislative Task Force on Water Resource Mitigation (Task Force) to "review the treatment of surface water and groundwater appropriations as they relate to instream flows and fish habitat, to develop and recommend a mitigation sequencing process and scoring system to address such appropriations, and to review the Washington supreme court decision in *Foster v. Department of Ecology*, 184 Wn.2d 465, 362 P.3d 9599 (2015)."

The Task Force must consist of the following members:

- Two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the Senate (Senators Honeyford, Lias, Van De Wege, and Warnick);
- Two members from each of the two largest caucuses of the House of Representatives (Representatives Buys, Fitzgibbon, Maycumber, and Tharinger);
- A representative from the Department of Ecology (Ecology);
- A representative from the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW); and
- A representative from the Department of Agriculture (WSDA).

Additionally, the Task Force must also include the following members, appointed by consensus of the co-chairs of the Task Force:

- One representative from an organization representing the farming industry in Washington;
- One representative from an organization representing Washington cities;
- Two representatives from an environmental advocacy organization or organizations;
- One representative from an organization representing municipal water purveyors; and
- One representative from an organization representing business interests.

The Task Force also includes representatives of two federally recognized Indian tribes, invited by recommendation of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission.

The Task Force must make recommendations to the Legislature by November 15, 2019. Recommendations must be made by a 60 percent majority of the Task Force and the representatives from Ecology, DFW, and WSDA are not eligible to vote. Minority recommendations that achieve the support of at least five of the named voting members of the Task Force may also be submitted to the Legislature.

Ecology must issue permit decisions for up to five Water Resource Mitigation Pilot Projects. These pilot projects will be used to inform the legislative task force process while also enabling the processing of water right applications that address water supply needs.

The eligible pilot projects include:

- A city operating a group A water system in Kitsap county and water resource inventory area (WRIA) 15, with a population between 13,000 and 14,000 (Port Orchard);
- A city operating a group A water system in Pierce county and WRIA 10, with a population between 9,500 and 10,500 (Sumner);
- A city operating a group A water system in Thurston county and WRIA 11, with a population between 8,500 and 9,500 (Yelm);
- A nonprofit mutual water system operating a group A water system in Pierce county and WRIA 12, with between 10,500 and 11,500 service connections (Spanaway Water Company); and
- An irrigation district located in Whatcom County and WRIA 1, solely for the purpose of processing changes of water rights from surface water to groundwater, and implementing flow augmentation to benefit instream flows (Bertrand Creek Watershed Improvement District).

Ecology must issue permits in reliance upon water resource mitigation of impacts to instream flows and closed surface water bodies under the following mitigation sequence:

- Avoiding impacts by: (i) Complying with mitigation required by adopted rules that set forth minimum flows, levels, or closures; or (ii) making the water diversion or withdrawal subject to the applicable minimum flows or levels; or
- Where avoidance of impacts is not reasonably attainable, minimizing impacts by providing permanent new or existing trust water rights or through other types of replacement water supply resulting in no net annual increase in the quantity of water diverted or withdrawn from the stream or surface water body and no net detrimental impacts to fish and related aquatic resources; or
- Where avoidance and minimization are not reasonably attainable, compensating for impacts by providing net ecological benefits to fish and related aquatic resources in the water resource inventory area through in-kind or out-of-kind mitigation or a combination thereof, that improves the function and productivity of affected fish populations and related aquatic habitat. Out-of-kind mitigation may include instream or out-of-stream measures that improve or enhance existing water quality, riparian habitat, or other instream functions and values for which minimum instream flows or closures were established in that watershed.

Ecology is required to monitor the implementation of the pilot projects, including all mitigation associated with each pilot project, at least annually through December 31, 2028.